

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
AN OUTGROWTH
OF THE CONQUEST OF THE MOORS

By the Spaniards



81,500 PERSONS

STOPPED AT THE

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

DURING THE YEAR 1883,

For the following Reasons.

1st. On arriving at and leaving the City of NEW YORK, via GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, they SAVED \$3 CARRIAGE HIRE, and their BAGGAGE was TRANSFERRED to and from said DEPOT to this HOTEL, in 10 minutes, FREE OF CHARGE.

2d. ARRIVING in the CITY from BROOKLYN, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTH or WEST, CANADA or EUROPE, by taking the 3d or 6th AVENUE ELEVATED CARS, at a cost of TEN CENTS, they reached the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, in 20 MINUTES, and SAVED \$3 CARRIAGE HIRE,

3d. ARRIVING at foot of 42d Street, via NEW YORK, WEST SHORE & BUFFALO RAILROAD, they were transferred by CAB to GRAND UNION HOTEL in 15 MINUTES, and SAVED \$3 CARRIAGE HIRE. The 42d STREET RAILROAD will be completed about January 1, 1885, and will convey passengers to and from said Depot to the GRAND UNION HOTEL for FIVE cents.

4th. TOURISTS en route for SARATOGA, NIAGARA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, and other SUMMER RESORTS via GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, had their BAGGAGE delivered from this HOTEL to said DEPOT in 10 minutes FREE OF CHARGE.

5th. GUESTS made their SELECTIONS from 613 ROOMS, SINGLE and in SUITES, elegantly carpeted in AXMINSTER, WILTON and VELVETS, at \$1 and UPWARDS per day,—EUROPEAN PLAN.

6th. DINING ROOMS, RESTAURANTS, CAFE, LUNCH and WINE ROOMS supplied with the BEST at moderate prices.

7th. DINNER, LUNCH and SUPPER PARTIES were ELEGANTLY entertained at a MUCH LESS EXPENSE than could have been secured at any other FIRST CLASS HOTEL in the CITY.

8th. Taking the Third and Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad on 42d Street, or Horse Cars and Stages, which pass this Hotel, they reached all Depots and all parts of the City, at an expense of 5 or 10 cents.

9th. Families residing in Flats DINED at this Hotel as quietly and at a much less expense than at Home.

· TWO ELEVATORS ·



Christopher Columbus

ON EUROPEAN PLAN.

Two hundred rooms for one or two persons, from
Six to Ten Dollars per week.

Two hundred rooms for one or two persons,
from Ten to Twenty Dollars per week.

Carpeted with Velvets and Axminsters. The furniture is of Black and French Walnut. The Mattresses are filled with Super Extra Black Horse Hair Drawings.

IMPORTANT.

Travelers, families and tourists arriving at or leaving the city of New York, to visit Canada, Niagara, Saratoga, White Mountains, Long Branch or other Summer resorts, will find it convenient to stop at the

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 Elegantly Furnished Rooms, fitted up at a cost of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS PER DAY. ELEGANT SUITES FOR FAMILIES. EUROPEAN PLAN. TWO ELEVATORS.

FAMILIES, TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS

Tip Can live better, for less money, at the GRAND UNION than at any other First Class Hotel in the city.

The dining rooms are elegantly carpeted. Its Restaurant, Caf , Lunch and Wine Rooms supplied with the best, at moderate prices.

AN ELEGANT RESTAURANT,

75 feet square, just finished, where families can dine quietly as at home, and at a MUCH LESS EXPENSE. Elegant accommodations for

DINNER, LUNCH AND SUPPER PARTIES.

The cuisine is unsurpassed.

Tip Persons arriving at or leaving Grand Central Depot, SAVE THREE DOLLARS CARRIAGE HIRE and their baggage transferred to and from said depot to this hotel in ten minutes, FREE OF CHARGE.

One hundred elegant suites of rooms
for small or large families, with or without parlors and
bath rooms, from Ten to Forty Dollars per week.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.

Meals on European Plan. You only pay for what
you order.

Tip TRY THE GRAND UNION HOTEL. & A

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AN OUT-GROWTH OF
THE CONQUEST OF THE MOORS

BY THE SPANIARDS.

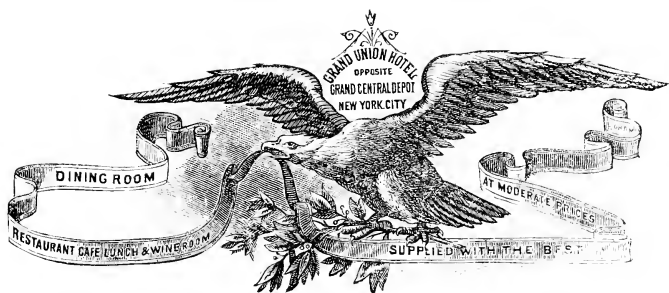
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PREFACE.

That the general public, and especially the young of our land may possess in condensed form, and become thoroughly familiar with the causes which lead to the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492, out of which grew the revival and final establishment of the Heliocentric system, and also the Government of the United States, proves the incentive for the publication of this work.



THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, was an out-growth of the conquest of the Moors, by the Spaniards.

The Moors, commanded by Arabian officers, expelled the Visigoths from Andalusia, south Spain, in the year 711, and established the Kingdom of Cordova, which they held until the year 1236. During the eighth century they also founded Granada, which at first, constituted a part of the Kingdom of Cordova.

Under the administration of the Mohammedan Emirs, Cordova became the seat of learning and refinement. Great encouragement was given to the study of Mathematics, Chemistry and the Physical Sciences; the works of Aristotle, Hippocrates and Ptolemy Syntax, were translated into Arabic, and became the authority of Saracen Astronomy, and of Medicine.

In its days of prosperity Cordova contained over two hundred

thousand houses, and a population of over one million. The palaces of the Khalif were built of marble and stone, with polished marble balconies overhanging orange gardens and bowers of roses; with court-yards containing winding paths, ornamented with fountains of quick-silver and cascades of water.

The interiors of the palaces were magnificently decorated, the furniture was of citron and sandal wood, inlaid with gold, silver, mother-of-pearl, Malachite and lapis-lazuli.

In the year 1236, King Alhama made Granada the capitol of his new Kingdom of Granada, encompassing the city by a massive wall, surmounted by over one thousand towers.

The Vaga embraced several miles of land, upon which was raised the various products for the sustenance of the people.

Upon one of the hills, on the outskirts of the city, was erected the celebrated Alhambra, as a warriors' castle and palace of the Moorish kings, which was capable of containing a garrison of forty thousand men.

The palaces, mosques and other private and public buildings were finished in stone, the floors were laid in mosaic and variegated marbles, the side walls were of porcelain tiles, laid in various colors, ornamented with medallions of fruits, flowers and heraldic devices; they were also stuccoed and ornamented with arabesques of the most elegant and intricate designs, characteristic of this cultivated and refined Mohammedan people. The ceilings were decorated in fret work, with panels and heavy moulded cornices painted in white and

gold, and frescoed in bright and beautiful colors. The architecture of the whole city was exquisite and refined.

The beauties of Granada were likened unto a marble vase of pure gems, overflowing with dew-drops, sparkling in the rays of the morning sun.

The Moors were a cultivated people, living in Asiatic luxury, within an atmosphere of scholarly attainment and exquisite refinement, speaking the highest order of mellow and entrancing Arabic, extremely fond of dress, and possessing an enduring passion for ornaments.

The armor of the Moorish cavaliers was encrusted with gold and silver, chased in elegant designs: the sheaths of the cimeters were richly enamelled, and the blades of Damascus steel were elaborately emblazoned, and their belts were inlaid with ornamental figures in enamel.

The Arabian steeds of the Moorish Chivalry were gorgeously caparisoned in rich velvets of various colors, ornamented with gold and silver, and interwoven with silken braid.

The women of Granada lived in the height of luxury and magnificence, they wore anklets, bracelets, ear-rings and girdles of gold, wrought with exquisite art and delicacy, studded with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other precious gems; their long and luxuriant hair flowed in tresses beautifully decorated with precious stones, neatly set in golden filagree; their features were of classic mould; they were finely formed and fully developed, and their

physical beauty was entrancing; they were graceful in their manners, fascinating in their conversation, and their bright sparkling eyes, and teeth of pearly whiteness glittering through ruby lips, gave to their countenances an expression of sweet, sympathetic and enduring love.

The Moors and Spaniards took great delight in waging partisan war upon each other.

The attack made by Abul Hassen, December 26th, 1481, upon the fortress of Zahara, and the taking of its people prisoners, resulted in the Marquis of Cadiz' storming and taking at the dead of night, the Moorish castle and city of Alhama.

Upon the Spanish troops rallying to defend Alhama from being reconquered, the news reaching King Ferdinand, he made immediate preparations and hastened on to take charge of the army, and Isabella followed after him and soon joined him at Cordova.

Ferdinand and Isabella had long awaited a pretext for inaugurating a Christian war of extermination against the Mohammedan Moors and the wealthy Jews residing in the Moorish kingdom.

The marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella consolidated the Spanish Empire, and destroyed the factions, which enabled them to bring into the field of war the troops of Castile and Aragon and their dependencies, for the prosecution of their Christian faith.

Christopher Columbus was born about the year 1435, in the city of Genoa, Italy, and followed the life of a mariner. Hearing of the discoveries made by Marco Pole, a Venetian, during his journey eastward, overland, in the twelfth century, in eastern and central



WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS, NEWBURGH.

The Dining Rooms, Restaurant, Café, Lunch and Wine Rooms of the Grand Union Hotel are supplied with the best at moderate prices.

TRY THE GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Asia, and his navigation on the Pacific Ocean, and along the shores of India, and of the discoveries made in Africa by the Portuguese King Henry, coupled with his correspondence with Toscanelli, a learned cosmographer, led Columbus to believe the earth a sphere.

He formed the conclusion that if Marco Polo reached India, the Kingdom of the Grand Khan of Tartary, by traveling eastward, he could certainly reach the opposite coast of India, by sailing westward. Columbus supposed he would first reach the Island of Zapango, (Japan), which island Marco Polo had placed opposite China, five hundred leagues out in the ocean, and about fifteen hundred miles from the Indian coast.

It was the zeal, born of earnest and unswerving purpose, which reflected Columbus' true character and greatness. Imbued with the belief that he was God's chosen instrument to prove the sphericity of the earth he constantly importuned the Governments of his day for needed assistance, until wearying from repeated rebuff, he visited Spain, and was informed by the Duke of Medina Celi that Isabella, Queen of Spain, had requested him to visit her at Cordova.

On his arrival at Cordova he found the Queen, surrounded by prelates and officers of the army, so engaged that she could not give him an audience and he became the guest of Alonzo de Quintanilla.

At about this time the elder Sultana, Ayxa, became very jealous of Zoraya, or the "Morning Star," the young and favorite sultana of the king, Abul Hassen, fearing lest her son, Boabdela, would be superseded by the offspring of Zoraya.

The ill-feeling existing between the Sultanas led to the formation of two factions, and terminated in a rebellion during which the streets of Granada flowed with the blood of the Moors.

Ferdinand encouraged the feud, on behalf of Ayxa, and Abul Hassen and his young family were expelled from Granada, and Boabdela was proclaimed king.

Large numbers of troops were now summoned to the seat of war, and vigorous preparations were made for the prosecution of the same, and owing to the internal feuds of the Moors and the imbecility of Boabdela, Ferdinand was enabled to attack their castles, one by one, and by the use of gunpowder and heavy Lombards, the Moorish castles, cities and vagas fell to the conquering Spaniards.

Columbus, after waiting seven years, and suffering great disappointments succeeded in having his theory discussed at a meeting of prelates and learned men, at the convent of St. Stephens, at Salamanca, but his theory of the world's being a sphere was condemned.

They ridiculed the theory of antipodes, with their heads hanging downwards, it being contrary to the belief of their theologians and philosophers, and in violation of their sacred scriptures. They argued that if the world was round, then a vessel attempting to make the ascent of the sphere would fall off into space.

They also argued that the earth was a flat surface, bordered by the waters of the sea, on the yielding support of which rested the crystalline dome of the sky, and the sun, moon and planets, were

a subordinate nature, their use being to give light to man who was elevated to supreme importance. The Patristic Geography had governed the Christian church for twelve centuries, and was its authority for rejecting the theory of the sphericity of the earth.

Columbus defended his theory nobly and with religious fervor, but the decision was unfavorable to him.

The ancient philosophers and astronomers introduced various theories regarding the sphericity of the earth and the manner of its revolution. The Heliocentric theory, taught by Pythagoras, about five hundred and fifty years, B. C., placed the sun as the centre round which, with the other planets, the earth revolved, in circular orbits, each supposed to rotate on its axis as it revolved round the sun.

This theory was accepted by Aristarchus of Samos, about three hundred and fifty years, B. C., and was superceded by the Geocentric system of Ptolemy, about one hundred and fifty years, A. D., which system placed the earth in the centre, fixed in space, the sun and the other planets revolving round it, thus giving the earth the position of superiority. This theory was accepted by a large portion of the inhabitants of the earth for fourteen centuries.

No advancement was made toward establishing the theories of the ancients, or the Geography of the earth, or the science of Astronomy, until the advent of Columbus and his discovery of America in 1492, and the circumnavigation of the earth by Magellen in 1521, which proved its sphericity, and whose circumference is about twenty-five thousand miles.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE.

Persons with or without their families, intending visiting Canada, Niagara, Saratoga, White Mountains or other Summer resorts, by way of Grand Central Depot or West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, foot of West Forty second street, will find it convenient to stop over night at the Grand Union Hotel, as they will be able to secure a good night's rest, obtain their breakfast and reach the early trains which leave said depot, without any inconvenience; and save Three Dollars carriage hire.

TRY THE GRAND UNION HOTEL.

KEEP YOUR CHECKS.

Persons *en route* by rail to the city of New York, when approached by solicitors of baggage, will do well to keep their baggage checks in their pockets, and on arrival at the Grand Central Depot, walk across the street to the Grand Union Hotel, register, hand their baggage checks to the clerk, who will dispatch a porter and have their baggage in their room in a few minutes, and return it to the depot when desired, free of charge. The transfer of baggage to and from Hotel without expense is an important saving, and the Grand Union is the only strictly First Class Hotel in the City of New York that offers this advantage to the traveling public. Conducted on the European plan. Its cuisine is beyond parallel. Its six hundred rooms representing an expense of more than one million of dollars, One dollar per day and upwards. Elevators and all modern improvements. The Bar is the most elegant in the city. Its Cafe' and Wine Room enjoys no superior. Stages, horse cars and elevated railway pass the door.

GIVE THE GRAND UNION A TRIAL.

The chains which bound Physical Science and Astronomy for thousands of years, were, through his fearless spirit and intrepid action, not only rent asunder, through the discovery of America, which proved the sphericity of the earth, but it opened the way for the introduction of the Heliocentric system.

This system was awakened into life by Copernicus in the sixteenth century, and was adopted by Kepler, who introduced the principle of Gravity without discovering its practical application.

Copernicus and Kepler labored under the same difficulty as the ancient astronomers, they having no telescope to assist them in proving the truths of their theories. Thus the theory of revolution and attraction of Gravitation was left for Galileo and Sir Isaac Newton to demonstrate their truths.

In the year 1609, Lippershey, a Dutchman, made a small telescope. Galileo hearing of it and realizing the importance it would be to him in discovering the solar system, made one of a magnifying power of three, and finally succeeded in making one that magnified thirty times, with which, in 1610 he discovered the four satellites of Jupiter revolving in orbits round that planet, and also that Venus in her motion round the sun, showed phases like the moon. Further observation showed him that the earth and each of the planets rotated on its axis as it revolved in an elliptical orbit round the sun, which was the centre and attractive force of the system.

Such important discoveries made by Galileo, and those that followed soon after, fully supported the system of Copernicus.

FAMILIES CAN LIVE BETTER
For Less Money, at
THE GRAND UNION HOTEL
than at any other
FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN THE CITY.

TO FAMILIES

RESIDING IN HOTELS, FLATS OR APARTMENT HOUSES.

THE RESTAURANT of the Grand Union Hotel, corner Forty-second street and Fourth (Park) avenue, opposite Grand Central Depot, is seventy-five feet square, elegantly fitted up, with nine large mirrors, and neatly frescoed.

THE THREE DINING ROOMS are richly carpeted, where families can dine as quietly as at home, and at much less expense. The table is supplied with the best the markets can furnish.

THE CUISINE IS UNSURPASSED.

YOU ONLY PAY FOR WHAT YOU ORDER.

THE PRICES ARE MODERATE.

THE ATTENDANCE IS COMPLETE.

EVERY CARE IS TAKEN
by the Managers of
THE GRAND UNION HOTEL
TO PLEASE AND GIVE COMFORT
To its Numerous Guests.

YOU ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE THE GRAND UNION HOTEL A TRIAL.

Sir Isaac Newton is crowned with the honor of demonstrating the theory of the attraction of Gravitation, and his name became immortalized by the production of his great work, "Principia," in the year 1686.

We will now return to Columbus, and his efforts to obtain aid for the purpose of carrying out his theories and convictions.

The King and Queen, despite the decision of the learned men at Salamanca, saw the advantage to be derived from the discovery of a new and direct route to the Indies, and if successful the gain would be incalculable, as the Kingdom of the Grand Khan of Tartary was supposed to abound in gold, silver and precious stones, and to contain inexhaustible wealth, which would inure to the benefit of Spain.

They also saw that such a discovery would add to the glory of their reign, and their country, and aid in the extension of their Christian faith, and fearing that Columbus might seek the assistance of some other government, they promised him that his project should receive attention as soon as the Moors were conquered and expelled from Granada.

Columbus, disappointed, left the Court of Spain, with the intention of laying his project before the King of France. On his way thence, arriving at the gate of the Convent of Santa Maria de Rabida, he asked for bread and water for himself and his child, he there met the prior, Juan Perez, to whom he stated his project. The prior became interested in his theory, and introduced him to

Martin Alonzo Pinzon, a wealthy navigator, who upon hearing Columbus' explanation, became convinced of his ability to accomplish the voyage, and offered to bear one-eighth of the expense of such an expedition.

Columbus was urged to remain at Palos, whilst the prior, who at one time had been the Queen's Confessor, should see her.

The prior's representations to the Queen induced her to invite Columbus to appear at court, and she sent him twenty thousand maravedus, a sum equivalent to about \$60, to renovate his wardrobe and to defray his traveling expenses.

Columbus arrived at the court at the time the surrender of Granada was being consummated. Boabdela, the last of the Moorish kings, gave up the keys of the Alhambra to Ferdinand and Isabella, and thus after a war of nearly 800 years, the Mohammedan Moors surrendered to the Christian Spaniards, amidst great rejoicings and festivities. But the greatest soul of all amid the throng was Columbus, impatiently waiting for an opportunity to offer to Spain a much greater conquest than all the Moorish possessions in Europe, Africa or Asia.

Granada being conquered and the Moors expelled, the time had now arrived when the plans of Columbus, according to promise, must receive attention, but when the conditions under which he would undertake the expedition came to be discussed, his demands for titles and privileges were princely, and in the eyes of the Court, so extravagant that his terms and propositions were refused, and as

THE CAFE', LUNCH AND WINE ROOMS

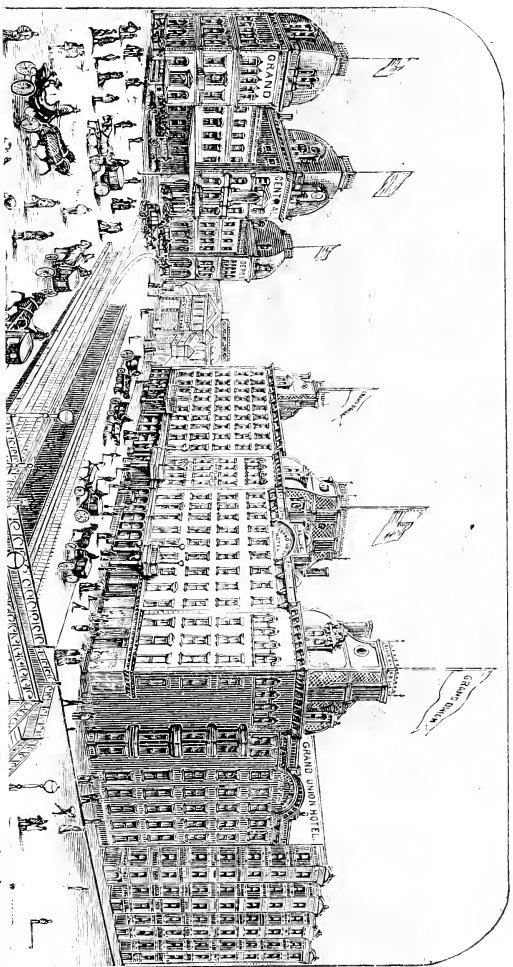
of the Grand Union Hotel are the most elegant in the city. The floors are of Italian marble, the base, chair-rail, dado, panels, counters, and trusses are of various colored marbles. The side walls are laid in porcelain tiles of various colors, the panels of the side walls are decorated with pictures of fruit, flowers, Chinese Mandarin's and landscapes.

The side walls, friezes, cornices and dadoes of THE READING ROOM CAFE' are finished in Lin'crusta Walton, elegantly decorated, being oxidized in bronze, copper, silver and gold. One of the rooms has twelve large mirrors, nine feet square, the other nine, set in mahogany frames. The ceilings are laid out in panels with mahogany mouldings, neatly frescoed.

The mantles in THE LOBBY are made of Mexican onyx.

The above are well worthy of inspection.

You are solicited to give the Grand Union Hotel a trial.



TRAVELERS, TOURISTS and FAMILIES, arriving at or leaving Grand Central Depot, to visit Niagara, Saratoga, the White Mountains, Long Branch or other Summer Resorts, save Three Dollars carriage hire by stopping at this Hotel; and their baggage transferred to and from said depot to this Hotel, in Ten Minutes, free of expense.

TRY THE

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

CITY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,

NEW YORK CITY.

613 Rooms fitted up at a cost of One Million Dollars. One Dollar and upwards per day. Elegant Suites for families. European Plan. Two Elevators. Dining Rooms, Restaurant, Cafe, Lunch and Wine Rooms, supplied with the best, at moderate prices. Families can live better, for less money, at the GRAND UNION than at any other first-class house in the city. Elegant accommodations for Dinner, Lunch and Supper parties. Prices Moderate. The Cuisine is unsurpassed.

Columbus would not waver, and would not listen to any other terms, he left the Court with the intention of visiting the King of France.

St. Angel and Alonzo Quintanilla described to the Queen the great wealth that would flow to Spain through the discovery of India at the small outlay of 15000 Florins (Columbus having agreed to furnish one-eighth of the money), and would far exceed the discoveries made by other nations, and would open between Spain and India, a commerce of great value to the church and to Spain, and if not successful the loss would be nominal.

They also plead the cause of Columbus with such zeal that the enthusiastic and generous spirit of Isabella was aroused. The King coldly attempted to dissuade her from the idea, which caused Isabella to exclaim, "I undertake the enterprise for my own crown of Castile, and will pledge my jewels to raise the necessary funds."

The funds, about fifteen thousand Florins, were advanced by St. Angel, receiver of the ecclesiastical revenues of Aragon, and were afterwards repaid out of the first gold brought by Columbus from the new world.

Columbus had proceeded about six miles from Granada, when he was overtaken by a messenger from the Queen requesting him to return. Upon his appearing again at Court, the kind reception he received from the Queen atoned for past neglect.

An agreement was then drawn up by the Royal Secretary, which the King and Queen signed on the 17th of April, 1492, whereby it was stipulated that Columbus should have the office of

Admiral in all lands and countries which he might discover, that he and his descendents were to receive the title of "Don," and that he was to be Viceroy and Governor General of such lands and countries, and have one-tenth of the net profits arising from gold and silver and all articles of merchandize, in whatever manner obtained. He had the further privilege of furnishing one-eighth the cost of the expedition, and if he did so, he was to receive one-eighth of the profits. This latter condition Columbus fulfilled, through the assistance of Martin Alonzo Pinzon.

A royal order was given, directing the authorities of Palos to furnish and equip two caravels. This order was disobeyed. Horror and dismay filled the minds of the sailors as they felt it would be certain death to enter the mysteries of the sea, and they refused to embark on the expedition.

Martin Alonzo Pinzon and his two brothers, seeing the difficulty attending the procuring of the vessels and crews, came forward and furnished one vessel and crew thoroughly equipped and ready for sea. This induced others to consent to go, and they then succeeded in obtaining the other two vessels, and all were ready for sea on the first day of August, 1492.

The *Santa Maria* was commanded by Columbus, the *Pinta* by Martin Alonzo Pinzon, (with his brother Francisco Martin, as pilot), and the *Nina* by Vincente Yanez Pinzon.

The fleet consisted of the three small vessels just named, two being without decks, of fifty tons each, and the other being of eighty

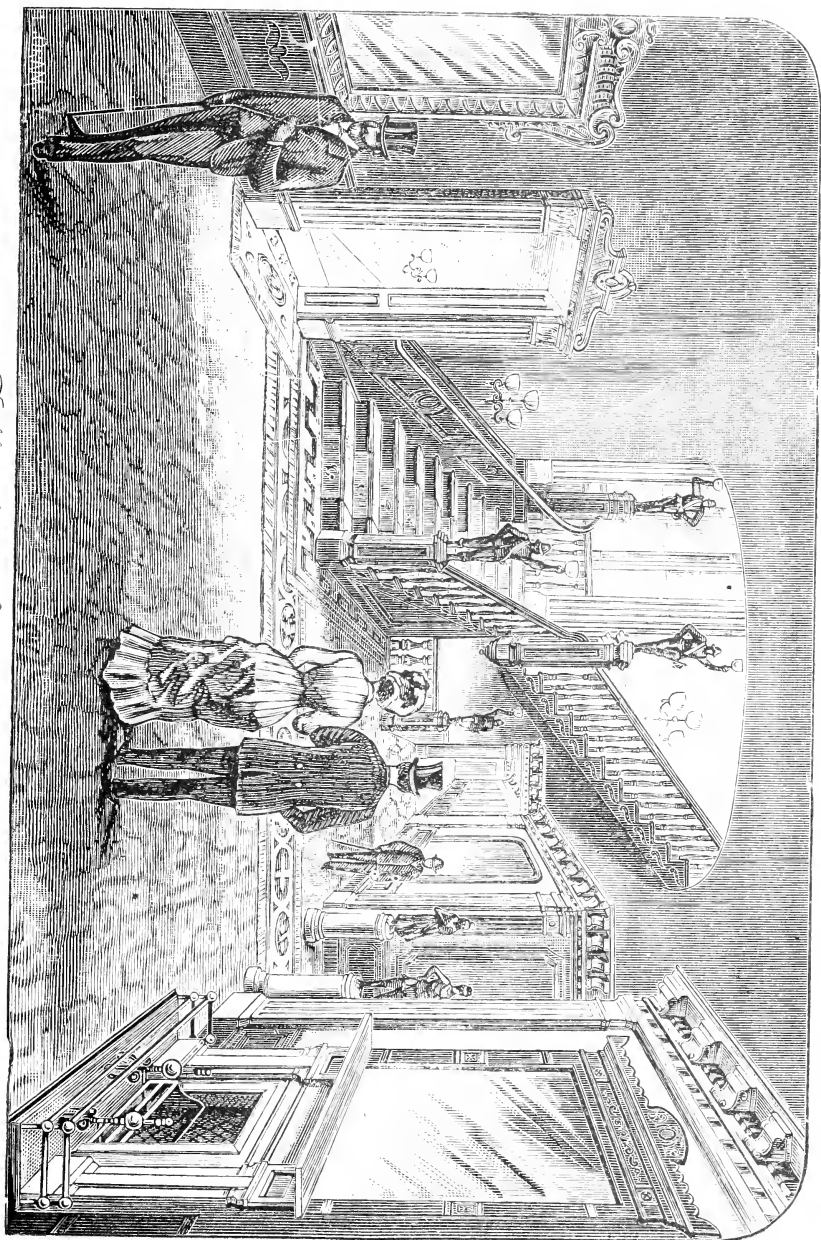
— — — — — ALPHABET. — — — — —

FOR FAMILIES, TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

- A stands for Arrivals at the Grand Union Hotel.
- B stands for Baggage delivered free, safe and well.
- C stands for Comfort at the Grand Union found.
- D stands for Delays from stopping down town.
- E stands for Elegance of its 600 rooms.
- F stands for Families who regard them a boon.
- G stands for Guests numbering yearly 80,000 or more.
- H stands for Hospitality here dispensed as of yore.
- I stands for Improvements that cannot be beaten.
- J stands for Justice in charge for all things here eaten.
- K stands for Kindness bestowed upon all.
- L stands for Lunch for which many call.
- M stands for Meals on the European Plan.
- N stands for Neatness unexcelled in the land.
- O stands for Observance of every guest's need.
- P stands for Patronage received without greed.
- Q stands for Quality and quantity of food.
- R stands for Readiness to serve everything good.
- S stands for Statesmen who here find a home.
- T stands for Travelers and Tourists who to the Grand Union come.
- U stands for Unlimited accommodations most rare.
- V stands for Ventilation of rooms with Heaven's pure air.
- W stands for Windows all opening outside.
- X stands for 'Xertion to please far and wide.
- Y stands for You now reading this rhyme.
- Z stands for Zeal to stop here in time.

DON'T FAIL TO GIVE THE GRAND UNION HOTEL A TRIAL.

Stairs of the Grand Quire Hotel.



tons burden. In all there were one hundred and twenty men on the expedition, of whom ninety were sailors.

When the squadron was ready to sail, Columbus, his officers and crews confessed to Juan Perez, and partook of the sacrament.

On Friday morning, August 3d, 1492, the expedition sailed from Palos.

Columbus and his companions proceeded on their voyage of discovery, meeting with many disappointments and hardships, and as they entered into unknown regions fear and trembling overcame all except Columbus. The strength given to him came from his great faith, he felt that he was under the protection and guidance of the Almighty.

Columbus was so sanguine that he should reach India, that he carried with him a letter from Ferdinand, King of Spain, to the Grand Khan of Tartary.

On the 13th of September he was startled to find that the needle of his compass varied between five and six degrees to the northwest and no longer pointed to the pole. This phenomenon of magnetic declination produced great alarm among the mariners, for without the guide of their compass, what was to become of them in a vast and trackless ocean? Columbus invented a plausible theory about the attraction of the polar star, which quieted the pilot's fears.

Columbus suppressed the mutinous tendency of the crews with extraordinary tact, and afterwards upon great flights of birds hovering about their vessels, they became reconciled and felt they must



Isabella, Queen of Spain.

be near land. On the night of the 11th of October, Columbus beheld a moving light which was seen several times, but at last disappeared. This light was probably upon Walting's Island.

On the morning of October 12th, 1492, land was discovered, and all hearts were filled with joy and gladness. Columbus fell upon his knees and thanked his Maker that He had given him the strength and fortitude which enabled him to overcome all obstacles, and that he had blessed him with success in discovering what he thought to be India, the Kingdom of the Grand Khan.

As they approached the land, the air was soft and balmy, and the breezes ladened with sweet fragrance, perfumed the transparent atmosphere.

The island on which they landed was one of the Bahama group and Columbus named it San Salvador. Its inhabitants were nude, finely and beautifully formed, graceful in their manners, and strange and interesting in their habits. They were apparently an amiable, innocent and happy people, who at first thought that Columbus' fleet of vessels were large birds, and that their sails were wings, and that Columbus and his crews had descended from the skies.

Thus the conquest of the Moors by the Spaniards, led Queen Isabella to furnish seven-eighths of the funds required to fit out the expedition of Columbus, which resulted in his discovery, on Friday, the 12th day of October, 1492, of what he supposed to be a portion of the continent of India, (hence he denominated the natives "Indians"), when in reality his discovery was that of America.



Enewah; or, Laughing Daughter.

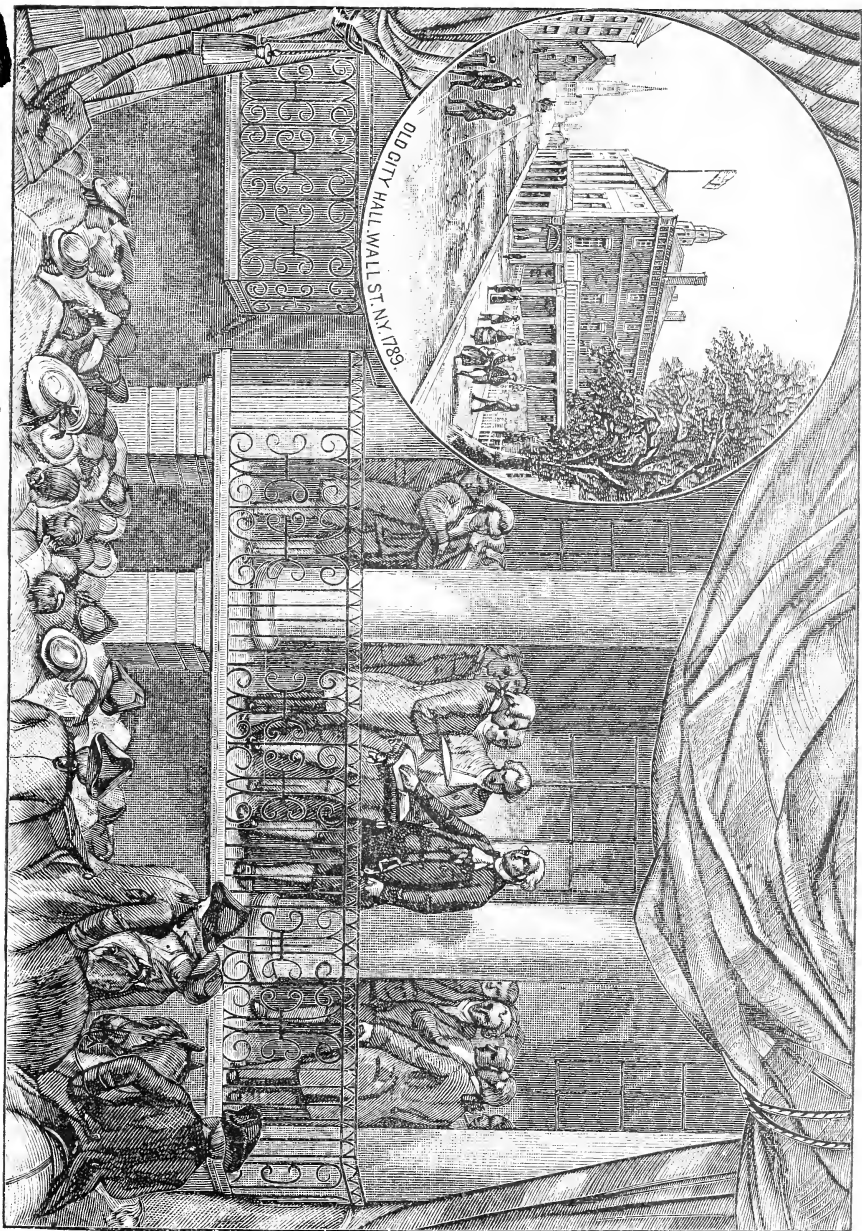
SUPPLEMENT.

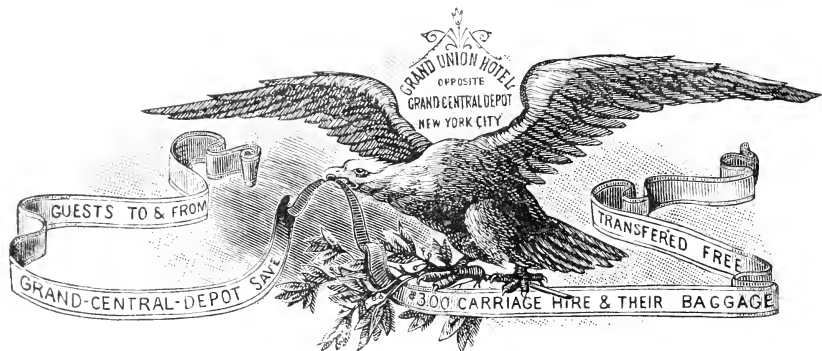
At an expense of 15000 florins, Columbus gave to the world America, out of which has grown the United States, whose population exceeds 55,000,000, which with its yearly influx of from three to four hundred thousand immigrants, coupled with its native increase, invites the prediction, that during the next twenty years, her population will approximate one hundred million.

Its Constitution, which declares that "We the people of the United States, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and "establish this constitution for the United States of America," is the base stone upon which our republican form of government was reared, and has been perpetuated.

To insure the faithful implanting and exercise of such constitutional provisions, George Washington, "the father of his country" was selected and inaugurated first President of these United States, on the 30th of April, 1789, while standing on the balcony in front of the Senate Chamber, in the Old Court House in Wall Street, fronting Broad Street, the site now occupied by the Sub-Treasury, in full view of the multitude on the streets, roofs and in the windows of neighboring buildings. The balcony where Washington stood was supported by lofty columns, and upon the conclusion of the reading of the oath of office, Washington, with his hand resting upon the Bible, audibly responded, "I swear, so help me God." This declaration was the signal for, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." A flag was hoisted amid the plaudits of the people, and the boom of cannon. Thus began the life of a government which to-day has no equal on earth.

Inauguration of George Washington. April 30. 1789.





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